THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1833. NUMBER 75.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform the friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets*,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 *Market, between* 3*d &* 4*th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand:) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a farther description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley*, where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

TEA AND INDIGO.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 chests Y. H. Teas 2 seroons Indigo. Offered somewhat below the market price, to effect speedy sales.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24—6t

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE market prices, in cash, will be paid for *Clean Wool*, of all grades, delivered at my Store and Wool Warehouse, No. 47 Market street. ABISHAI WAY.

May 7, 1833—t4J

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,

Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, GRAY'S Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

REMOVAL.

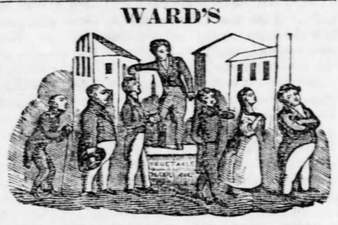
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,

C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey* and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding. Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;

All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK,

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 *and* 109 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to

POETRY.

From the London Athenæum.

THE WIND IN THE WOODS.

'Tis a pleasant sight, on a vernal day,
When shadow and sun divide the heaven,
To watch the south wind wake up for play:—
Not on the sea where ships are riven,
Not on the mountain, mid rain and storm,
But when the earth is sunny, and green and warm.
O woodland wind, how I love to see
Thy beautiful strength in the forest tree!

Lord of the oak, that seems lord of the wild,
Thou art shaking his crown and thousand arms
With the ease of a spirit, the glee of a child,
And the pride of a woman who knows her charms;
And the poplar bends like a merchant's mast,
His leaves, though they fall not, are fluttering fast;
And the beech, and the lime, and the ash crown'd hill
Stirs to its core at thy wandering will.

The pines that up rear themselves dark and tall,
Black knights of the forest, so stately and old,
They must bow their heads when they hear thy call,
Aye, bow like the lily, these horsemen bold:
And every tree of the field or bower,
Or single in strength, or many in power,
Quiver and thrill from the leaf to the stem,
For the unseen wind is master of them!

It is gallant play; for the sun is bright,
And the rivulet sings a merrier song;
The grain in the meadow waves dark and light
As the trees fling shade, or the breeze is strong;
And over the hills, whether rocky or green,
Troops of the noon day ghosts are seen;
The lovely shadows of lovelier clouds,
With gleam of the mountains amongst their crowds.

The birds as they fly scarce use their wings;
They are borne upon those of the wind to day;
And their plumes are ruffled like all green things,
And flowers, and streams, by his noisy play.
One hour—and valley, and wood, and hill,
May be sleeping and shining all bright and still;
Not a wave, not a leaf, not a spray in motion,
Of all that now looks like a vernal ocean;
Beautiful that;—yet I love to see
Thy strength, O wind, in the forest tree!

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAY'S TREATY.

In order to form a just estimate of the merits of the British treaty, it is necessary to call to mind the unpropitious circumstances under which it was negotiated, to examine the results it produced, and finally to compare its provisions with the treaties subsequently formed by the United States.

The difficulties opposed by the political state of both Europe and America, to a successful negotiation with Great Britain have already been adverted to. It has also been shown, that the immediate effect of the treaty was to avert a war, from which the United States could have derived no possible advantage, which the treaty itself did not secure to them, and which could not have been waged but at a lamentable expense of blood and treasure. The treaty, moreover, with one exception, removed every existing obstacle to the continuance of peace between the two countries. This exception was the right claimed by Great Britain to impress her own seamen, when found on board neutral merchant vessels at sea; a claim which a subsequent war and treaty failed to extinguish, and which we may therefore believe no efforts of Mr. Jay could have induced the British cabinet to abandon. The commercial privileges granted to the United States, both in Great Britain and the East Indies, extensively contributed to their present wealth and prosperity, and led to the privileges they still enjoy in those countries. The compensation recovered in consequence of the treaty, for spoliations on American commerce far exceeded what has ever been recovered on a similar account under any subsequent treaty, and amounted to the large sum of TEN MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This sum was paid into the pockets of American merchants, who, but for the treaty, would have found in a war with England the completion of their ruin.

Nor was it one of the least benefits of the treaty, that by preserving peace with Great Britain it saved the country from an alliance with France, then in the height of her delirium. We have already seen the strong disposition which existed in the United States to adopt French principles and manners; and it cannot be questioned, that had that disposition been fostered by the close connection into which a war with England would have drawn the two republics, it would ultimately have proved dangerous and perhaps ruinous to the morals and institutions of the country.

Let us now take a comparative view of this much calumniated treaty, and see how far the abilities of Mr. Jay have been eclipsed by subsequent negotiators, and how far the errors of which he has been accused have been avoided by some of those who were most active in condemning them.

In 1799, notwithstanding the insulting rejection by the French Directory of two successive missions, Mr. Adams, who was then President, contrary to the opinion of his cabinet and the wishes of the federal party, made a third effort to conciliate the offended republic, and appointed three commissioners to negotiate with her. One of these commissioners was Mr. Ellsworth, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be recollected that Mr. Jay held the same station when sent to England, and it will also be recollected that the President and Senate were accused by the opposers of the mission, of violating the constitution and tainting the purity of the bench by the appointment. It might have been supposed that these jealous patriots would have been greatly scandalized at this reiterated assault upon the constitution and the bench: but Mr. Ellsworth was a minister of peace to France, and not to England, and not a murmur was heard throughout the democratic party.

The spoliations on American commerce by the French far exceeded what had been committed by Great Britain prior to 1794; and the government were informed of no less than 619 American vessels which had been captured and condemned under the French decrees. On the 3d September, 1800, a treaty was concluded with France which gave no compensation for any one of these captures; yet those who burned the British treaty, received this with exultation.

The article inserted by Mr. Jay in his treaty, prohibiting the sequestration of debts in case of war, was denounced as a wanton abandonment of a powerful means of offence against Great Britain. A similar article, copied *verbatim* from that treaty, was inserted in the French treaty, and not a voice was raised against it. To sequester British or French debts was altogether a different affair.

The board of commissioners, provided by the British treaty to investigate and decide on claims, was denounced as a judicial colossus, by which American citizens were robbed of their right of trial by jury, and the President and Senate were censured for establishing a court unknown to, and contrary to, the constitution. In 1804, under Mr. Jefferson's administration, a treaty was formed with Spain, in which it was found expedient to provide a board of commissioners constituted precisely like that which had been so vehemently condemned.

By the expiration, in 1803, of the commercial articles of the British treaty, the commerce of the United States with Great Britain was left subjected to the arbitrary restrictions of that government. Mr. Jefferson was desirous of placing it on a less precarious footing, and, in 1806, he appointed two commissioners to negotiate another commercial treaty. This gentleman had pronounced the treaty of 1794 "execrable;" an "infamous act which was really nothing more than a treaty of alliance between England and the Anglomen of this country, against the legislature and people of the United States."* He had declared the negotiator of his treaty to be "a rogue of a pilot," who had run the vessel of State into an enemy's port,† and had called on the House of Representatives to save the people from his "avarice and corruption."‡ It must therefore have been Mr. Jefferson's opinion that an *honest* minister would have made a better treaty; and we are to presume that it was under the influence of this opinion that he selected Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney as his negotiators.

On the 31st of December, 1806, these commissioners signed, at London, a commercial treaty with Great Britain. It is not a little singular that this instrument contained no less than eleven articles, transferred *verbatim* from the "execrable" treaty of 1794, and five others copied from the same treaty with slight alterations. In two instances only was this treaty more advantageous to the United States than the old one. In the latter, the British had reserved a right to countervail an alien tonnage duty, by the imposition of an equivalent one on American vessels entering their ports. This reservation was now omitted. Another improvement was, the omission of provisions in the enumeration of contraband articles. But it should be recollected that the former treaty had prepared the way for this omission, by stipulating that provisions going to an enemy's port, instead of being forfeited, might be purchased by the captor, on his paying for them their full value, including freight and a reasonable mercantile profit. But these advantages, such as they were, were purchased at a costly sacrifice. By the old treaty, an American vessel might carry a cargo from any part of the world to the East Indies, and thence to the United States; but by the new one, the outward as well as the return voyage was to be direct, and not circuitous. The direct trade between Europe and all the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain was expressly surrendered; and it was agreed that whatever cargoes an American merchant might wish to carry from Europe to those colonies, or from them to Europe, should be first landed in the United States and a duty paid upon them. We may easily imagine the outcry which such a stipulation in the old treaty would have occasioned in America. The commercial intercourse between the United States and the adjoining British possessions, granted by the former treaty, was now withheld, Great Britain positively refusing to renew it.

The British government had not long before issued orders for capturing American vessels trading to such ports in the enemy's colonies as had been closed against them in time of peace; and under these orders American property had been seized to a large amount. Captures, on the same principle, had been made prior to 1794, but in Mr. Jay's treaty this principle had been tacitly renounced, and compensation had been made for the property taken under it.

Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney were instructed to obtain compensation for the captures recently made, and were authorized to refer the amount of compensation to the decision of a board of commissioners, to be organized like the one established by the former treaty.* But the American ministers found themselves unequal to the task so successfully accomplished by their predecessor, and they signed a treaty which gave no redress whatever for these spoliations.

Mr. Jay was not only censured but insulted for concluding a treaty that did not protect the crews of American vessels from impressment; but the treaty of 1806 was in this respect equally deficient, as it contained no allusion to the subject.

The signature of the treaty by the British commissioners was accompanied by a written declaration that their government would not consider itself bound by it, unless the United States would engage to resist certain French decrees encroaching upon neutral rights; in other words, that the treaty should be a nullity, unless the United States became a party in the war against France.

Such was the treaty concluded by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, and such the humiliating condition annexed to it by Great Britain. Mr. Monroe was a member of the Senate at the time of Mr. Jay's appointment, and opposed his nomination because, among other reasons, he "thought it would be difficult to find within the limits of the United States a person who was more likely to improve, to the greatest possible extent, the mischief to which the measure naturally exposed us."† At the time this opinion was expressed, Mr. Monroe had not made trial of his own talents for diplomacy.

Mr. Jefferson, with great consistency, instantly rejected the treaty negotiated by his ministers; but it is not known that he denounced them as "rogues," or accused them of "avarice and corruption."

All further efforts to procure a commercial treaty proved unavailing. The war of 1812 followed, and was terminated by a treaty of peace, which secured to the United States no advantages whatever, not even a guarantee against impressment, for which the war had been professedly waged.

In 1815, the President, Mr. Madison, who had in the House of Representatives acted a prominent part in opposition to the treaty of 1794, succeeded in obtaining a meager treaty, limited to four years. By this treaty, the trade between the United States and the British dominions in Europe was placed on the same footing as by Mr. Jay's treaty, except that the reservation by Great Britain respecting countervailing tonnage duties was omitted, and each party was restricted from imposing higher duties on imports in the vessels of the other than in its own. How far this arrangement was advantageous to American commerce is at least questionable. It was formerly the policy of most nations to encourage their own shipping by discriminating duties; and a contrary stipulation would not have been tolerated in 1794. Modern opinions, however, are certainly most favorable to the doctrine of free trade; with how much justice time will determine. It is however certain, that under this arrangement the British have become carriers for the United States to an extent entirely unknown before. If the stipulations we have mentioned were improvements, they were the only ones of which the new treaty could boast. Mr. Jay had secured a trade for American vessels to *all* the ports of the British East Indies. This trade was now restricted to four specified ports. No trade was granted with the British provinces in America, or with the West Indies. The treaty contained no specification of contraband articles—no precautions against abuses by privateers—no stipulation against the citizens of one party accepting commissions against the other—no provisions for the security of merchants and their effects in case of war; and no agreement for the surrender of fugitives from justice. On the whole, with the exception of the restrictions on the trade with the enemy's colonies, the treaty made by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney was far preferable to the one of 1815.

When this treaty was about expiring, negotiations were resumed, but nothing more could be obtained than an extension of it for ten years. In 1827, a further effort was made to obtain a better treaty, but the British ministry was inflexible, and the negotiation resulted in an indefinite extension of the existing treaty, with the privilege to each party of terminating it at pleasure, on giving the other a twelvemonth's notice.

* See Jefferson's writings, vol. iii. Letter to Edward Rutledge, 30th November, 1795.
† Letter to Mann Page, 30th Aug., 1795.
‡ Letter to James Madison, 27th March, 1796.

* See Instructions from Mr. Madison, secretary of state, dated 17th May, 1806. American State Papers, vol. vi. p. 224, 2d edit.

† See Monroe's View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, p. iv.

From the New York American.

Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology: by the Rev. Wm. Whewell. Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—The series of treatises of which this is one, is published in accordance with a provision in the will of the late Earl of Bridgewater, by which a munificent sum was left to be paid out of his estate to certain competent persons who should produce approved treatises on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the creation; sustaining the same by all reasonable arguments, and bringing the discoveries, ancient and modern, in the arts, sciences, and literature, to the illustration of the subjects treated:—a bequest which, while it could have suggested itself to no common mind, transcends in philanthropic foresight and enlightened benevolence towards the human family, all the endowments of churches and hospitals, and similar praiseworthy charities, that ever ennobled the last moments of those who have bequeathed their millions to the public. Infidelity in those of cold and sterile hearts, can only be met by the weapons they affect to wield alone themselves—reason and knowledge. And, though fervent piety often exists in the true but humble mind, independent of such support, it should be ever backed by their influence in those of more fortunate opportunities. The severest study of the scholar may not lead him nearer to Heaven than the untutored reflection of the ploughman; but it arms him with weapons to make good his passage when once upon the true path, and it enables him to make the practice of his faith respected in himself, by those who want the judgment, the courage, or the feeling, to embrace it for their own sake: Religion, though she sit brooding like the dove in the bosom which she makes her home, may defend herself with the talons of the eagle when hawks are abroad that would drive her from her peaceful nestling place. Infidelity and skepticism have ever made their greatest strides when assuming the robes of learning; and in our day, especially, we are all familiar with the attempts made, under the garb of science, to promulgate the wildest systems, and thoroughly to disorganize society. It only remains, then, for those who have the best interests of mankind—the cause of Eternal Truth at heart,—to bring that worldly knowledge, which has been likened to the wisdom of the serpent, to bear upon doctrines that wind with a serpent's cunning into the bosoms of the ignorant and half educated.—The laws of nature were never violated in the age of miracles, when natural means could accomplish the end in view: nor, while men have the faculties which, properly exerted, could keep pace with, and crush, the most active efforts of their fellows to swell the stream of infidelity, will Heaven interpose to stay a torrent which men should have the power to withstand. Let but half the active talent and practical knowledge of men which infidelity enlists under her gloomy banners, be substituted for the feeble understanding and ill regulated zeal which too many well meaning teachers of religion bring to their labors; let reason be opposed to sophistry, and sound knowledge to false learning; let, in fine, works like that before us be widely disseminated, and the bold, active, and ingenious enemies of religion be met by those equally sagacious, alert, and resolute, and the most timid of the many who depend upon the few, need never fear the host that come with subtile step to "steal their faith away."

*

John Jay.—"I have long been convinced that human fame was a bubble, which, whether swelled by the breath of the wise, the good, the ignorant, or malicious, must burst with the globe we inhabit. I am not of the number of those who give it a place among the motives of their action. Neither courting nor dreading the public opinion on the one hand, nor disregarding it on the other, I joined myself to the first assertors of the American cause, because I thought it my duty; and because I considered caution and neutrality, however secure, as being no less wrong than dishonorable." In this brief extract from one of his own writings—a history of his Spanish Mission—we have an epitome of the character of John Jay. Such as it was, when he first joined himself, in 1774, to the American cause, such it continued to be, till, in 1829, at the advanced age of 84 years, death put his final seal upon a lofty and unblemished career.

From the National Gazette.

Major Archer, late aid de camp to Lord Combermere, has published a work entitled "Tours in Upper India." We find the following description in his account of Agra, in the territories of the king of Oude.

MAUSOLEUM OF SHAH JEHAN.

"Visited the Taje, the cemetery of Shah Jehan and his favorite wife Noor Jehan, (the light of the world.) The two bodies repose side by side, in the most gorgeous and magnificent mausoleum under the heavens. None but an imperfect account can be given of this building, for even those who have admired all that remains of Grecian or Roman art, have not seen any thing by which a comparison could be instituted, or a resemblance conveyed. It stands alone and unrivalled. Composed of white marble, and inlaid with various colored stones, highly polished, it has the freshness of yesterday's erection. Seen at eight miles, it looks large: on a nearer approach it loses this apparent magnitude, but its admirable symmetry and proportion are manifest.

"The Taje overlooks the river, and is surrounded by a large red granite wall, having at the east front a gateway of immense size, which, of itself would be an object of great admiration, if not so near to its powerful rival. Standing under this gateway, you face the entrance into the Taje, which is perhaps 150 yards distant: a terrace of red granite extends from the gateway to it, having a row of fountains down the centre of the terrace, and a thick row of cypress trees on each side.—Parterres of orange and other fruit trees, with many vegetable productions, abound in the garden. The approach to the Taje from the terrace is by a flight of steps to a higher one, on a level with the floor of the building. The magnificent doorway is semi circularly domed, and strikes with great awe.

It is difficult to know where the eye should rest, or what would claim the first attention; and, after long contemplation, the mind is uncertain which to admire most, the costly materials, the chaste design, and exquisite proportions, the richness of ornament, or that matchless grace and beauty which pervade the whole, and claim for it the palm of pre eminence over every fabric ever constructed by man. Round the doorways are long quotations from the Koran, in marble characters. Borders, representing flowers, are composed of different colored stones, so as to make the resemblance perfectly true to nature. The mosaic work outside in the doorway is as fresh and perfect as the day it was executed. The bodies of the King and his wife repose in a vault under the centre of the dome; but above these tombs, on the upper floor, are two others, merely for appearance sake. A flight of marble steps leads down to the vault. An inscription on the Queen's tomb tells its occupant; the King's is very ornamental, but entirely free from any inscription. It is the custom among Mohammedans to bury the body below, and to have two tombs in the story above. These generally are exquisite pieces of art: the marble is of Parian whiteness, inlaid with a variety of colored stones, formed in borders and various flowers, colored to nature: and so minute is the copying of a flower in full bloom carried, that upwards of thirty different stones are used for the coloring one alone. A high screen of latticed marble runs round three sides of the upper tombs,—a piece of workmanship, surprising, beautiful, and delicate."

The restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem, and to their long lost and lovely country that 'flowed with milk and honey,' it is said is about becoming a serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor, have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha in Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalist Rothschild, and all the leading Israelites in Europe, have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favorably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negotiate with Egypt, or fight that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the East, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank, on condition of their emigrating to that country, and furnishing a part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinion in religion would be extended to all classes in the new Judea, for it is a singular fact that the Jews in the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matters of political and religious belief.—The exclusiveness which prevailed in the 'high and palmy state' of Jerusalem, is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious, original, and ancient people again restored to their country by the Christian cabinets of Europe!—to see the banks of the brook of Kedron, the vale of Jehosaphat, the river Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendants of their ancient possessors!

Emigrants.—The Rev. Mr. Plummer, from Virginia, in addressing the American Home Missionary Society at its anniversary last week, remarked incidentally that during the last few years, twenty thousand Swiss and Belgian emigrants had settled upon lands in Virginia and Maryland, which had been supposed to be worn and almost worthless, but which, under their cultivation had been made as productive as the good lands of the West. In consequence of this, lands had risen in value, and industry had received a new impulse.—*Poulson.*

It is highly gratifying to witness the rapid progress of improvement in this county, independent of the public works going on under the authority of the Commonwealth on the French Creek Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Among these improvements we would mention the erection of three new furnaces this summer—Shippen's and Black's, and Hamilton's and Hume's, both on the waters of Clarion, in the neighborhood of Shippensville, are about going into blast, and have every prospect of doing a good business; and Cross' and Jewell's on East Sandy Creek, about six miles east of this place, is calculated to go into blast in about two weeks. New farms are opening in every part of the country, and numerous new and valuable settlers are coming amongst us every day. The crops, so far, promise to be luxuriant, more so than in any former year, and there is every indication of a great abundance of all kinds of fruit, both wild and domestic.—*Franklin Democrat.*

French and English Agriculture, compared.—The following comparative, showing the amount of animate and inanimate power applied to agriculture and commerce in France and Great Britain, is given by Mr. Charles Dupin. He takes the population of France at 31,800,000, and England and Scotland at 15,000,000.

Applied to Agriculture in France.

			Effective Laborers.
Human race,	21,056,667	equal to	8,406,038
Horses,	1,600,000	"	11,200,000
Oxen and Cows,	6,973,000	"	17,432,000
Asses,	240,000	"	240,000
Total,			37,278,000

Applied to Agriculture in England and Scotland.

			Effective Laborers.
Human race,	5,000,000	equal to	2,132,446
Horses,	2,250,000	"	8,750,000
Oxen, cows, &c.	5,500,000	"	13,750,000
			24,632,446
Approximating estimate for Ireland,			7,455,701
Total for the United Kingdom,			32,088,147

Applied to the Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce.

	In France. Men Power.	In G. Britain. Men Power.
Animal force equal to	6,303,019	7,275,497
Mills & hydraulic engines	1,500,000	1,200,000
Wind mills	253,333	240,000
Wind & steam navigation	3,000,000	12,000,000
Steam engines	480,000	6,400,000
Total force,	11,536,352	27,115,497
Approximating estimate for Ireland,		1,002,667
Total force for Great Britain,		28,118,164

By the above estimate, it appears that France, with a population of 32,000,000, employs in agriculture, the arts, and commerce, a conjoined animate and inanimate power equal to 48,814,390 able men; and that Great Britain, with its population, (say 28,000,000,) employs a power equal to 60,206,311. That the inanimate power applied in England and Scotland to agriculture is equal to twelve times the human force, while in France it does not exceed five times; that the inanimate power applied to manufacture and commerce in Great Britain, is four times greater than in France; and that the whole animate and inanimate power engaged in manufacture and commerce in Great Britain is nearly treble the amount of that so occupied in France.

We have been favored, says the N. York Gazette, with the following number of Emigrants, which departed for the United States during the last year, from the single port of Bremen:

To Baltimore, in 60 vessels,	7364
New York, in 25 vessls,	2026
Philadelphia,	285
Charleston, S. C.,	97
New Orleans,	20
Total,	9792

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the 7th of April.

ROASTING BY GAS.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Farraday and a number of scientific gentlemen visited the National Gallery of Practical Science, to see the first exhibition of Hick's Patent for cooking by gas. That ingenious artist has brought to perfection an invention which promises fair to supersede the usual mode of cooking. Several pigeons were roasted, and a piece of mutton boiled and served up to the numerous spectators, at which the ladies expressed themselves highly delighted. The advantage in this mode is economy, and certainly, in the first place, a pigeon is beautifully roasted, in 12 minutes, at the cost of one fifth of a penny; and a large joint may be roasted or boiled at a proportionate expense. By this mode the meat retains the gravy to a much greater extent, the heat being disseminated regularly; and whether it be a pigeon or a large joint, the whole process is completed to a certainty at the rate of time—12 minutes for every pound weight; and the cookery once began, may be left till the time arrives for dishing up. So much for the advance of science developed at this Gallery, which is daily becoming the resort of the fashionable as well as scientific world.

As the impression that the eating of vegetables predisposes to cholera, is beginning again to extend itself, it would be advisable for those who grow and sell them, to have the published opinion of a Board of Physicians on the subject. It is one of great and general importance, and should be scientifically illustrated for the benefit and direction of the community. The London physicians, who will be acknowledged a very competent tribunal, gave, as their opinion, that vegetables are a wholesome and safe food, and rather a preventive of cholera. But it would be well to have the recorded opinion of our own physicians in this matter, and our gardeners are interested in its obtainment and publication.—*Phil. Daily Chronicle.*

The Life of "John Jay," published only a fortnight since by the Harpers, has been followed almost immediately by another memoir of a distinguished revolutionary character, similar in personal character to Mr. Jay, and closely connected with him by marriage. It is a "memoir of the life of Mr. Livingston, member of Congress in 1774, 1775, and 1776; a delegate to the Federal Convention which formed the Constitution in 1787; and Governor of the state of New Jersey from 1766 to his death, in 1790. The memoir is interspersed with extracts from his correspondence, and notices of various branches of his family connections, among which are one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—Chancellor Livingston—and Chief Justice Jay, who married one of his daughters. The work is written by Theodore Sedgewick, Jun., and is dedicated to Wm. Jay, and is altogether evidently intended as a companion to that gentleman's interesting memoir of his father.—*Balt. Amer.*

Capture of Mocha.—Few persons in the community are unacquainted with the delicious beverage to which this city lends its name; and yet its geographical and political positions are little understood. It is a walled town, in Arabia Felix, near the Straits of Babelmandel, and is supposed to contain about ten thousand inhabitants. The first importation of its principal commodity, coffee, into the U. States was made by Col. Derby, of Salem, Mass. in the year 1801, from which period its commerce with this country has been gradually increasing.

The Salem Gazette gives information that a Turkish army, under Belmas, after taking Judda, and other ports on the Red Sea, attacked Mocha, on the 9th of November last, which surrendered after a bombardment of fifteen days. The whole sea coast of that region was reported, on the 20th of January, to be in the possession of the Bashaw—the duration of his power, however, was deemed quite uncertain. He was about raising the duty on all foreign ships to seven per cent. Coffee, at the date last named, was scarce and dear.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A French ship called *Le Silence* lately arrived at Havre from Rico Janeiro, with ten thousand *parrots.—Nat. Gaz.*

Our fellow citizens in Mississippi are about to put to the test of experiment the system of universal election directly by the people, to all the offices of trust and profit in the State, adopted by their new Constitution. Editors and newspaper readers are already experiencing some of its inconveniences. Nominations to office, circulars, electioneering addresses, recommendations, &c., fill up columns of their papers, frequently to the almost entire exclusion of all other matter. To perform, with justice to himself and the community, the responsible duty of an elector, each citizen must be subjected to no small trouble in learning the respective qualifications of candidates for the numerous offices that are, from time to time, to be filled by popular suffrage. Judges, Clerks, District Attorneys, County Assessors, Tax Collectors, Rangers, Coroners, Sheriffs, and, we believe, Constables, are elected by the people. This novel system seems to us, besides other objections, to throw great trouble and responsibility upon the people, without any corresponding benefit. We shall soon see how it will operate in practice.—*Nashville Banner.*

The State of South Carolina has incurred a considerable increase of debt within the last two years, and none of those who compose the majority should in honor withdraw with their property to other States or territories, and thus free themselves from the liability to pay any part of the heavy taxation which will be necessary, now or hereafter, to discharge the public obligations. They assisted in electing the Representatives by which this increase of the burthen of State taxation has been made.—They were a portion of that triumphant party by which the measures were achieved which were attended by enormous expenses. They assisted in those counsels, directly or indirectly, by which the State has been put in a military attitude, with corresponding costly establishments. They, therefore, as a constituent portion of the ascendant party, incurred the debt, and it is a species of dishonor to fly now from its positive engagements. To make their property liable would not be chivalry—it would comport with a more homely virtue. It would be called by the world honesty, which is far better for States or large divisions of the people.—*Charleston Patriot, May 17.*

The Richmond Whig says:—"Once admit the right of Secession, and that of Nullification is as obvious a corollary as any derived from a mathematical proposition." In this, we agree entirely with the Whig. Nullification and Secession are "birds of a feather"—"as like two eggs,"—arising from the same cause, and looking to a common result. The only wonder, with us, is how sensible men can be found to patronize the *thing*, under either name.—*Balt. Pat.*

The New York Courier and Enquirer contains the following information from a correspondent, who errs in the statement that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Nelson was fully ratified at Naples.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The treaty negotiated by Mr. Nelson at Naples, although equally ratified by the Government of the Two Sicilies and by that of the United States of America, is supposed, with reason perhaps, to be still in some danger. Mr. Davizac, your Charge' d' Affaires at this Court, has received a letter from the President by the last Liverpool packet, directing him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Naples on a special mission, as soon as he shall have received his instructions from the department of State, which he expects to reach him from day to day by way of Havre."

The Washington Globe, of Saturday, 25th May, contains the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, concluded and signed in December last, at St. Petersburgh, between the United States of America, and His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Avery's Trial.—We learn from the Newport Mercury, of Saturday, that although the trial had already occupied three weeks, it would probably take another week before the cause will be submitted to the jury. Nearly one hundred witnesses have been examined for the defence; and the investigation will probably consume more time than any other criminal trial that has ever taken place in this country.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) May 24.

Supreme Judicial Court, &c.—An article assuming to itself the title of "Report of the trial of the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery," &c., appeared in the columns of the "Boston Morning Post" of Thursday last, and was well circulated here in the course of the following day. The reporter for that paper, by his dress and manner, a member of the Methodist Church, and whose pledge for non publication on the part of his employers had been given before it was sought for from the other agents of the press, having understood that the seat allotted to him for the exercise of his vocation under the faith he held pledged would no longer be allowed him, appeared in Court and handed a letter to the Bench. After it had been perused by the Judges, Chief Justice Eddy instructed Mr. Mason, the clerk, to read its contents aloud. The letter referred to an article in the Boston Morning Post, of May the 8th, by which the pledge of non publication which had been given by him as the delegated reporter for that paper was recognized and repeated, and expressed a hope that the *moral* liability for its breach would not rest on himself.

The Court. Have you reported this trial as agent for the editors of that paper?

Reporter. I have, Sir.

The Court. Have you had any interest in its publication?

Reporter. No, sir.

Chief Justice.—The Court is of opinion that you are not *morally* culpable for the good faith which has thus been violated; but that, as the agent of that paper, your claim to the accommodations which were assigned you is forfeited. The Court have not read the report, and do not know whether it is true or false. No inference in this respect can therefore be drawn from any thing that has been said.

Messrs. Key and Biddle, of Philadelphia, have resumed the publication of the expensive and valuable work announced about two years since by Mr. Bradford of Philadelphia, who has been prevented by misfortunes from carrying it on as designed. It is entitled "History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the principal Chiefs—embelished with one hundred and twenty Portraits, from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington." The work is under the editorial management of Col. McKenney, formerly at the head of the Indian Department in Washington. Arrangements are made for publishing it simultaneously in Europe and this country. The portraits are from the Department at Washington, a collection made under the patronage of the government, consisting of about 120 heads. A general essay will accompany the publication, illustrative of Indian History, and the numbers will contain biographical sketches and anecdotes of the originals, interspersed with vocabularies of the Indian languages.—*Balt. Pat.*

Dickinson College.—Under an arrangement made with the full consent of the present Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., the buildings, land, library, apparatus, and other property of that institution, have been transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting in behalf of those bodies. This transfer has been made, from a laudable desire on the part of the present Trustees, to place the College again in a flourishing situation, and with a belief and confidence that in the hands of the Methodist Society, it may be made eminently serviceable in promoting the cause of education, and literature generally.

Patents.—The number of patents granted for 'useful inventions,' in 1832, was 474, viz. to persons in

Maine,	24	Georgia,	4
New Hampshire	11	Kentucky	7
Massachusetts	56	Tennessee	7
Rhode Island	4	Ohio	54
Connecticut	29	Louisiana	1
Vermont	14	Indiana	4
New York	122	Mississippi	3
New Jersey	8	Alabama	2
Pennsylvania	82	Missouri	1
Maryland	12	Michigan Territory	2
Virginia	11	District of Columbia	7
North Carolina	5		
South Carolina	4	Total	474

Professional Men.—According to Williams' Annual Register, for 1833, just published, the number of members of the professions of divinity, law, and physic, in the state of New York, is as follows:

Attorneys and counsellors at law,	1,956
Physicians and surgeons,	2,580
Clergy, viz:	
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	502
Baptists,	448
Methodists,	401
Episcopalians,	163
Reformed Dutch,	106
Associate Reformed,	29
Lutherans,	14
Other denominations,	78
Total,	1,741

Gideon Waldron, a truckman, was tried on complaint of the city marshal, in Boston, for unreasonably beating a horse on the 17th instant, against one of the provisions of an ordinance of the city. He was ordered to pay a fine and costs, amounting to $8,08, which he complied with.—*Poulson.*

Watering Horses.—A writer, in a Cincinnati paper, justly censures the practice of watering horses. Many are killed every year by the absurd custom of stage drivers and others, giving horses water every 5 or 6 miles when traveling. Farmers who work horses at the plough or cart all day, never break off to water their horses, except at dinner time. The same bad practice prevails in England. But, the writer informs us, they manage these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are fed. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, traveling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a bottle and pouring into his hand some of the contents, he washed each horse's nose, and threw a little up into them. On inquiring, we found it was VINEGAR; and although they had already traveled a long stage they went off as fresh as at the first starting.

Stafford, a convict in the Georgian Penitentiary, attempting to escape on Monday evening week, was shot by one of the guards, and died in a few minutes. The Penitentiary is guarded with great vigilance under the superintendence of Col. Mills.

Stealing Dead Bodies.—*Heise*, the young medical student who was tried and found guilty in New York of removing the dead body of a child from a grave yard, for the purpose of dissecting, has been adjudged by the Court to an imprisonment of three years in the State prison.

An English Protestant Church is about to be erected in Paris, under the auspices of Lord Bishop Luscombe.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	¼
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virgin

The following account of the Cotton spinning business, is taken from the Glasgow Chronicle of a late date; it cannot fail to prove important both to our manufacturers and cotton growers.

1. *France*—In 1831, cottonspun 74,000,000 lbs. besides the British yarn smuggled through Flanders. In Alsace, power looms are increasing fast. Average wages of spinners 4s. 8d. Hours of labor 12 to 14 hours.

2. *Switzerland*—In 1831, cotton spun 18,816,000 lbs. No. 40 costs 14 1-2d, when cotton is 8d 3-5ths. Wages 4s 5d. Wages in similar mills in Britain 8s 4d. Swiss goods are successfully sold in S. America in competition with British.

3. *Prussian and Rhenish Provinces*—In 1830, cotton spun 7,000,000 lbs. Power looms have been profitably introduced.

4. *Saxony*—Cotton spinning just commenced, but fast augmenting. In 1831, cotton spun 1,200,000 lbs. Average wages 3s. 6d. They spin as cheap as the British, as high as No. 50 warp, and No. 80 weft.

5. *Lombardy*—In 1831, cotton spun 4,000,000 lbs.

6. *Austria*—Fast advancing. In 1831, 12,000,000 lbs. Average wages 3s. 9d.

7. *India*—The new mill, 12 miles above Calcutta, works every day, 91 hours in the week.—Spinner managing one mule earns 1s 9d. His piecers (three in number) 9d. to 12d. each. No. 20 to No. 40.

8. *United States*—In 1831, cotton spun 77,550,000 lbs.

These facts corroborate, beyond the range of rational dispute, the opinions which we have never ceased to inculcate, not merely that any future interference with the hours of adult labor in Britain is out of the question, but that, if the corn laws be not shortly repealed, our cotton trade will be ruined.

The *manufacture* of newspapers, for so they call it in England, differs in many respects in that country from our way of managing the business. The most important point of difference is in the relation between publisher and reader; the London journals have no "subscribers"—no patrons, at ten dollars a year each, whose individual and conflicting tastes and opinions must be followed by the editor on pain of losing their individual amount of patronage. The editor of a London newspaper is rarely known, and his name never appears at the head of the journal; the opinions and doctrines which he advocates are considered as those of the paper, and not as those of the individual who for the time prepares the contents of it. The argument is judged of, therefore, according to its merits, and not, as we too often observe here, according to the reader's opinion of the editor. The distribution of the journal to its patrons forms a distinct branch of business, carried on by persons who are called "newsmen;" these have their regular *customers*, who give standing orders, and they purchase every morning from the several journals as many copies as will supply the regular demand and any extra orders that may occur. For the latter they must calculate according to the interest which any new topic or event may have for the public, and the difference is often very great in the demand on different days. One newsman in the Strand, keeps constantly ten horses for expresses, and he sells upwards of *one thousand pounds*' worth of newspapers, weekly. The usual number which he sends post on Saturday night, is seldom fewer than fifteen thousand. By this system, the independence of the press is promoted to an extent which is unknown in this country, and by this also the business is made more lucrative. The publisher receives cash for his whole number of copies every day, instead of receiving payment semi annually. Indeed from the immense circulation and expenses of a few London journals, this system is indispensable; the Times, for instance, sells between 13,000 and 14,000 copies; shares in its property sell at a rate which prove its value estimated at upwards of £150,000, and the capital actually employed must be immense. If semi annual payments were substituted for this cash system, the amount of capital necessary would be vastly increased, and the cost of the journal would be enhanced in proportion.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Troubles in Texas.—This province has been for many years a sort of "middle ground," in which were congregated together, as well for unlawful as for lawful purposes, all kindred and tongues, from every corner of the earth. Their annoyance and disregard of the laws of the country have at length become so great and injurious that the Mexican Government has determined either to dislodge or subject them to more perfect obedience. Accordingly we learn from the Mercantile Advertiser, on the authority of a letter from Metamoras, dated 22d ult., that, during the previous week, four vessels had arrived at that place from Vera Cruz, with about three hundred and fifty men, and a number of officers, for the purpose above named. The commander, Gen. Filisola, was daily expected from Monterry, with about twelve hundred men, and eight pieces of artillery; cutters are to be fitted out to blockade the ports of Matagorda and Brazario. It is said that General Filisola, (who is an Italian by birth) will try conciliatory measures before he proceeds to force.—The colonists are divided amongst themselves, and in a state of anarchy. A most injurious contraband trade is carried on by them by land, to the Northern States and provinces through the Indian territory, which it will be the principal aim of the General to put a stop to.—*Balt. Chron.*

Latest from Ireland.—The ship City of Waterloo has arrived at Quebec, bringing dates from Waterford of the 13th April. The editor of the Quebec Gazette says, that "the Cholera still prevailed in the counties of Cork and Kerry, and in the city of Limerick; but from the number of deaths given for one week, viz: nine in the two counties, and twelve in Limerick, there is nothing on the subject that we did not know before, namely, that there are still cases of Cholera in Ireland, and, we believe, in every other country in Europe where it has been introduced." The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issued a Proclamation, on the 10th of April, suppressing the Irish Volunteer Associations. This measure was anticipated in our last accounts.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The editor of the Boston Commercial Journal thus notices the East India visiters in the Literary Emporium:—

"Our friends Shway, Moung, and Shathang, the East Indians, were exceedingly pleased with some of the 'lions' of the city recently shown them.—The press of Messrs. Ford and Damrell, they thought, was '*very well*'—nearly all the English they speak—and Mr. Clapp's Napier amazed them beyond measure. The steam press frightened them. Delicate tones of music seemed to charm but little. Their ears are too used to the cymbal and gong process to belong to the Roman order of *teretes*. A ship pump was a source of some wonderment; but a hand magnifying glass was the climax of sights: they turned it round about and upside down half a dozen times, looked into it at a cautious distance with fear and trembling, gazed at each other incredulously for a moment, as if to recover the notion of their own humanity, and then burst into loud laughter.

Emigration.—The Detroit Courier states that 2,610 passengers (principally emigrants) arrived at that place in one week, (from the 1st to the 7th ult.) in the steam boats from Buffalo. It is truly astonishing the number of emigrants that are making their way to the West and North west. We learn that the number that have crossed Big Beaver bridge this spring, on their way to Ohio and Michigan, is much greater than that of any former year.—*Beaver Argus.*

In a morning paper, we find the following *on dits.—Nat. Gaz.*

"John Randolph's property, left by him to his heirs, is immense, probably amounting nearly to a *million of dollars*, in tobacco plantations on the Roanoke, negroes, race horses, dogs, bank stock, &c. It is all left to his half sister and two half brothers, whose names are Tucker. His plantation on the Roanoke is one of the finest in that country.

"John Randolph was born on the 2d June, 1773—he was, therefore, at the time of his death, 59 years, 11 months and 21 days old. His coffin bore the date of his birth day."

The Best Leather for Shoes.—Matthew Lansberg used to say, "if you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in *water*.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1833.

☞The election for Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank took place yesterday—result not known when our paper went to press.

Cholera at Wheeling.—On Sunday last, it was stated that twenty six deaths had occurred, on the previous day, in Wheeling. Yesterday, however, a letter was received, reducing the number of deaths to fourteen—still a very great loss for the total population—the new cases were stated to be *twelve*.

Up to 4 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, 15 new cases and 14 deaths.

Foreign News.—We publish, to day, some of the most interesting items of intelligence, brought by two late arrivals.—Nothing very important or decisive had occurred.—It seems the Irish Coercion Bill had not produced so much excitement as was expected. It is stated that many of the Whitefeet were decamping for this country and Canada.

The last Pennsylvania Advocate has the following, among other remarks:—

"Mr. Jefferson is charged with having *too little religion*. Is he amenable for this, to the generation that succeeds him, or is he to render his account to his maker? Is the editor of the Gazette so *eminently* pious—so *exemplary* a Christian—*so entirely unexceptionable in his walk and conversation*—as to entitle him to pass judgment upon the opinions and conduct of others, more particularly upon those of such a man as Thomas Jefferson?—"We pause for a reply."

This is not a correct statement of the case—we never charged Mr. Jefferson with having "*too little religion*"—nor did we ever find fault with him because he had *no religion*. These would be matters between him and his God—matters which we would permit to pass unnoticed. Mr. Jefferson might have held what opinions he pleased, had he kept them to himself; but, as he thought proper, during his life, to collect and preserve all his calumnies, and his indecent and blasphemous jests about our Savior; and, as we believe, ordered them to be published after his death, we consider him as having thrown a challenge to the world—a defiance to the friends of religion and truth.—It was not because Mr. Jefferson had "too little religion," nor even because he had *no religion*, that we condemn him, but because he publicly ridiculed, and stigmatized, and insulted those who were religious. Because he scoffed at our Savior; because he treated with scorn and contempt the religion of the country over which he had been elected to preside.

It must be recollected that Mr. Jefferson's indecent and vulgar jests, and many of his vile calumnies were not known until *since his death*. We ask, then, shall he have the power and the right to conceive such jests, and to fabricate such slanders against the good men of the country during his life, keep them carefully concealed from the world, and from the persons whom he slandered until his death, and then promulgate them, under the base expectation that they must go unrefuted, because *he was dead*.—Such a claim of immunity from exposure is ridiculous in any case—it is especially impudent and preposterous in the case of the calumniator and blasphemer Thomas Jefferson. When did he spare the dead? Did he respect the memory of the pure and the high minded James A. Bayard, in the case of his infamous slander, which was so fully and conclusively exposed by Edward Livingston and Samuel Smith, in the Senate Chamber, two or three years ago? Did he spare the memory of the dead, in the cases of Hamilton, and Knox, and Washington, and Steuben, and Lee? Did he ever spare the memory of any man, *when dead*, who, *in life*, had refused to bow down and worship him?

Is it not most preposterous and barefaced assurance, to set up this claim to immunity from exposure on account of death, in favor of a man who had spent *thirty years of his life* in concocting and treasuring up calumnies and blasphemous vulgarities, to be vomited forth upon the world *after his death*, with the hope that *that death* would shield his memory, and prevent refutation and reply?—Is there not something insulting to human reason in the proposition, that if a man carefully hoards up his calumnies and blasphemy until his death, they may then be published without fear of refutation, condemnation or reply—Is death to be both a sword and a shield to the calumniator and blasphemer?

As to the editor's question about our own conduct, we do not know precisely how unexceptionable a person must be to qualify him, in the opinion of the editor of the Advocate, to express his sentiments in relation to the *published* works of any author. If, however, our neighbor really intends any thing more than a malicious *insinuation* against "our walk and conversation in life," we call on him to give his charge a definite shape, when we will cheerfully meet it.

Jay's Treaty.—We close our extracts from the Memoirs of John Jay in our paper to day.

The present extract is devoted to a comparison of the advantages of Jay's Treaty with those subsequently negotiated with Great Britain. In comparing the merits of these treaties, and estimating the services of the negotiators, other matters than the mere contents of the Treaty should be taken into view. It should be borne in mind that, at the time of Jay's negotiation, the population of our country was comparatively small, not exceeding four millions and one half—our government had just gone into operation, and was a mere untried experiment—the administration was embarrassed by the intrigues of French emissaries and their misguided partisans—an insurrection, fostered by them, raged in Pennsylvania, and an Indian war upon our frontier. In addition to these difficulties, the feelings of mortification which were produced in Great Britain, by the loss of the brightest jewel in her crown, were still strong. All these things should be taken into view in forming a correct estimate of the merits of this much abused treaty, and its negotiator. Calumny never was more industrious and persevering in the performance of her abominable office, than in relation to this matter. Direct, palpable falsehoods and misrepresentations were circulated, and greedily swallowed by a deluded party. Charges, without number, were made against the old federal party, until at length it sunk under their accumulated weight. Of this multiplicity of charges, none were more grossly false, nor more freely used than those which were grounded upon this Treaty. It is not one year since a man, who made some figure in the democratic party in an early day, asserted to us that this celebrated Treaty contained a clause which prohibited the Americans from building or owning vessels carrying more than ten guns. When we handed him a copy of the Treaty, and called upon him to point out the provision he referred to, he declared there was a "*sacret* article."

There is no probability that the federal party will ever come into power again. Still, however, we have thought the present time, when the *principles* of that party have become so gloriously triumphant, in the Speeches of Daniel Webster, reiterated in the Proclamation of the President, a fit one to dissipate a few of the foul calumnies which had been so industriously circulated against as able, and pure, and patriotic a party as ever existed.

Ohio.—A very shrewd and intelligent gentleman, from Ohio, who had the very best opportunities for forming a correct opinion, stated, in this city, a few days ago, that he had ascertained to his entire satisfaction that the immigrants into that state, during the last year, had taken with them money to an amount exceeding six, and perhaps reaching eight millions of dollars, and that, in consequence of this, property had greatly appreciated in that state.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At the annual meeting of the Orphan Asylum Society of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the following report was read and ordered to be printed:

"The managers of the Orphan Asylum Society of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, beg leave to present to the patrons of the Institution, a statement of its affairs—desiring to acknowledge, with deep felt gratitude to the Father of all our mercies, the liberality which a generous public has extended, in aid of their feeble efforts, to rescue from impending misery those little, helpless beings, who must, otherwise, have been left exposed to all the corrupting influences incident to extreme poverty, associated with moral degradation. When they look back, and remember with what trembling anxiety, twelve months ago, they ventured forward in an undertaking of so much interest and importance, comparing their anticipations at that time with what they have since realized, language is inadequate to express their sensations. The favorable circumstances which have marked the progress of our infant institution afford every encouragement. The matron is kind, amiable, faithful in the performances of her duties, and successful in conciliating the affections of the children. Since the 1st of June, 1832, fifteen orphans have been admitted into the Asylum. A dying mother, in circumstances of peculiar wretchedness, committed her little helpless ones to the maternal care of the Institution, and smiled through her tears as she imprinted the last kiss upon the lips of her unconscious babe—that babe, which had been the object of her most anxious solicitude, was then 14 months old—meagre, squalid, pensive, miserable—now it is fat, healthy, playful, and happy—the kind voice—the pleasant countenance—the patient toil of a devoted woman "have soothed the grief, dried up the tears, and brought the smile of joy upon the dimpled cheek of the little orphan."

And they have witnessed other proofs of the utility of this Institution, in the reform which has taken place in the moral sentiments and deportment of these helpless little ones—in their improved appearance, in their growing neatness, industry, and intelligence—we are persuaded that no one can sit, for half an hour, in the midst of this little group, which your charity has supplied with a home, instructor, and mother, without feeling the bosom glow with emotions of real pleasure. From the experience of the year gone by, the Board feel, sensibly, the necessity of obtaining a charter for the Institution, being unable fully to accomplish the benevolent intentions of the Institution unless their control over the children be more complete. During the term included in this Report, 5 have been removed, by persons claiming to be relations, and some of them of such condition as gave reason to believe the children would suffer by the exchange. ANNA HALSEY, *Sec'y.*

The following ladies were then elected to serve as a Board of Direction for the ensuing year—

Mrs. Harmar Denny, 1st Directress;
Mrs. Luther Halsey, 2d do.;
Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Treasurer;
Miss Isabel Simpson, Secretary.

Managers.

Mrs. Henry Higby,	Mrs. S. P. Darlington,
Mrs. Wm. Wilkins,	Mrs. Tiernan,
Mrs. Costin,	Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Reuter,	Mrs. W. F. Irwin,
Mrs. Bruce,	Mrs. Young,
Mrs. W. H. Denny,	Miss Herron.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1833.

For the Gazette.

FLOTILLA.

The "Pyrotechnical Association," of this city, will make their first display on this evening, Tuesday, June 4th, (*if the weather be favorable.*)

The Boats will leave the "*cove*," above the bridge, precisely at 8 o'clock, P. M. Members are requested to be in readiness, at the appointed place, at that hour.

The public are respectfully informed that they may be gratified with a view of the exhibition from the banks of the Monongahela. The Boats will anchor in the stream, opposite Ferry street.

A Band of Music, embracing all the Amateur talent of the city, will accompany the Flotilla.

By order of the Society.

June 4, 1833.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette.

The intelligence from France, received at New York, is down to the 18th ultimo. It would appear, from the foreign articles which we subjoin, that popular commotion had taken place, and more was apprehended in Paris, and that the Polish refugees in France had suddenly repaired to the frontiers of Germany, in order to take advantage of the insurrections which were concerted or expected. We have not yet received the Paris journals due to us. They will enable us, probably, to furnish more precise information. The news from Constantinople is not as late as that which was brought to Baltimore from Smyrna.

"*Paris, 15th April.*—The absence of all disorder to day has been enough to cause an advance in the public stocks as soon as 'Change opened. The Government, retracting the excessive measures it had announced, has somewhat reduced the display of strength it promised. However, most of the posts have been doubled, and the principal points guarded. The barriers particularly have been reinforced, as well as the Carousel, and the whole garrison not employed on an active service has been strictly confined to its barracks.

"Around the Chamber of Deputies, all is tranquil, small groups collected here and there, but a useless display of force did not in these small collections of people find a real revolt.

"*Paris, April 16th.*—A report is now circulating in Paris, to which many give credit. It is, that an extraordinary courier arrived this morning at the government offices, announcing that all the Polish emigrants who have fled from the depots of Besancon, Bijon, &c. had arrived at the grand duchy of Baden; that two regiments of the line and one of cavalry joined them, for the purpose of effecting a revolutionary movement. It is added that all the Polish emigrants who have quitted France, were abundantly supplied with money.—The minister, it is said, has sent orders to the eastern frontier that measures should be taken to prevent the desertion of other refugees in the foreign legion.

"*Darmsladt*, 7th April.—If all circumstances are considered, it is evident that a grand conspiracy was on foot, and it is not improbable that the bloody revolution of Frankfort was to spread over all Germany, and that at Easter, a grand political insurrection was to take place in coincidence with the plans of Hamback. Unfortunately for the conspirators, the people took no part in all this. The young demagogues have now themselves furnished proof of the necessity of taking energetic measures to save the country from the most frightful evils. It is to be hoped that prudence and moderation will every where prevail; circumstances imperiously require it."

"*Paris*, 11th April.—We believe we can state as a positive fact, that a promise has been given to those foreign powers who have required it, that the Duchess de Berri would be set at liberty, that this favor would be granted after the accouchement of the Duchess."

It is stated from Rouen, that the number of German emigrants who have lately passed through that city, for the purpose of embarking at Havre for the United States, is much more considerable than they have been during former years; they are said to be about a thousand.

It is also remarked that there is a striking difference in the apparent character and condition of the emigrants; those that are now about to leave for the United States are of the better class, and some of them are of the liberal professions.

PARIS, April 15.—After all the noise about a change of Ministers, which has been made for the last three weeks, nothing but a vague conjecture has yet had birth; and that is, that a reconciliation seemed to have been made among the members of the Cabinet. Except M. Soult, all the Ministers seemed to agree together; but the Marshal having many partisans among his colleagues, has made a sort of coterie. But when those partisans have seen that he is abandoned by a majority of the Chamber and of the Council, there is hardly a doubt of the change of the Minister of War.—Mention is made at London, of a treaty having been concluded between the Porte and Egypt, but it was not credited at Paris.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Frankfort state that nothing had transpired relating to the cause or ramifications of the revolution, or attempt at revolution which occurred there. Some think Russia exercised an influence in it—but this is said to be quite improbable; the representatives of that power being absent, and the police having been remarkably active. The Prussian and Austrian governments however seek to make an impression against Russia, that a pretext may be had for reinforcing the garrisons of Frankfort and Mayence with their troops. However, no reinforcement is to be made at Frankfort except with an increase of the cavalry.

The common prisons of Frankfort, on the 9th, were full of persons arrested, the number of whom was not known. Many have been brought from Darmstadt, and some from Hesse, but none from Nassau. It is believed that many of those who have fled went towards the Rhine.

From the London Courier, April 12.

The negotiations which are now going on for the settlement of the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, we are inclined to think are certain of a *present* pacific result. The pacha of Egypt is too politic to contend against the combined Powers of Europe, more particularly now that he has attained his immediate object, the possession of Syria.

As to the ultimate fate of Constantinople, there cannot be a thinking man in Europe who has any other than one opinion on the subject—Constantinople must ultimately fall into the power of Russsa. That catastrophe is now merely a question of time. To attempt violently to take possession of the capital of the Turkish empire, weak, distracted, and divided as that empire is, would still be an operation of difficulty and hazard. The obvious policy of Russia now is to suffer the Turkish empire to crumble to pieces from its own dissensions. No doubt that object might be expedited by Russia being allowed by Austria, England, and France, to lend the active assistance of her troops to maintain the internal tranquillity of the Sultan's dominions, in the same spirit as she has taken the affairs of the Ottoman Porte under her special protection and guidance against the external aggressions of the Pacha of Egypt. But sooner or later Turkey must become a province of Russia. As we have before observed, the occupation of Constantinople by a Russian army is merely a question of time.

DUBLIN, April 13.—It is a fact, ascertained beyond doubt, that the Whitefeet are leaving this country for America. The moment it had became known that the county of Kilkenny was proclaimed, a considerable number of these miscreants fled to the adjoining sea ports, in order to emigrate to the United States or Canada. A friend of mine who has returned from the county of Wexford this morning, informs me that the utmost terror prevailed among the Whitefeet in the neighborhood of Ross, and many of them have left the country. In the county of Kilkenny confidence had been already partially restored.

STILL LATER.

New York, May 30.

By the arrival of the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, we have received (says the Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate,) our regular files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th of April, the day on which she sailed.

We are still without any political news of general importance. The Belgic question still remained unsettled. The London Globe of the 22d, on that subject, states that "the Belgian papers received to day contain the note of Lord Palmerston and M. Talleyrand presented to M Dedel on the 2d inst. which of course will receive the attention of those who still interest themselves in the argumentative details of this tedious negotiation. We learn, as might have been expected, that M. Northomb's Essay on the Belgian revolution, is read with great avidity in the Netherlands, as the able translation of it published in London ought to be in this country, by all who are anxious to strip the question of the gross misrepresentations with which it is surrounded, partly by the pardonable partiality of an interested commercial junto, but in a far greater degree by the coloring with which faction uniformly overlays every thing which it deems itself interested to mystify or conceal.

The London Sun of the 22d has the following article, from which it would appear that instructions had been received by M. Dedel from the King of Holland, which had caused consultations between the several Plenipotentiaries of the principal powers in London, the result of which would be communicated in a few days, and which would show, "mirabile dictu," that "*the question had advanced a little.*"

"There has been a great deal of intercourse lately between the Dutch Minister, M. Dedel, and M. de Talleyrand. During the last week they had almost daily interviews, and on Saturday, Lord Palmerston, Prince Talleyrand, and M. Van de Weyer were in communication on the subject of M. Dedel's instructions from the King of Holland. We have learned, from an authentic source, that M. Dedel has made a fresh set of propositions to which an answer had just been given. An important communication had also been received from Prince Metternich. In a few days we shall be able to give the particulars; at present we can merely observe that the question has advanced a little."

London, 22d.—The private letters from Vienna state that they expect by the next arrival from Constantinople, to hear that a peace between the Porte and the Egyptians has taken place.

Lord Althorp had brought forward his plan for the reduction of the taxes for the present year.—The whole amount of reduction proposed is £1,349,000. Among the items for diminution, are the shop window tax, the soap tax, the advertisement tax, the cotton duty, and the marine insurance duty.

It appears that the Irish enforcement bill had not produced any serious consequences. On this subject the Editors of the Globe remark:—

The contents of the Dublin papers, received this morning, are peculiarly calm and temperate, a fact which turns in no respect to their disadvantage, either argumentatively or otherwise. We give an extract from the Dublin Evening Mail, which is tolerably significant of the prudent course which has been adopted by the club of the Conservatives. The result of all this is that the moderation of that portion of Irish society which is equally opposed to both extremes, stands out in better relief than usual. In point of fact, every thing we hear and read from Ireland, tends more and more to satisfy us that what is so unreasonably misnamed, the coercive bill, was clamored against by many who secretly approved of it, and is in reality felt a grievance by scarcely any body but those it is chiefly intended to suppress. We are almost sanguine enough to think, with Sir John Hobhouse, that the anxiety of the existing administration to benefit Ireland, will, at no distant period, be acknowledged by all in that country, whose object it is not to malign and undervalue every attempt at improvement.

LONDON, April 22.—The French papers, of Saturday, and yesterday, contain little intelligence of a novel nature. In relation to the Turkish affair, it is intimated that Redschid Bey had set out for the head quarters of Ibrahim Pacha, accompanied by M. de Varennes, principal Secretary to the French embassy, as it is conjectured, to agree to a peace, which, in some respects, will approach to the terms proposed by Mehemet Ali, through Halil Pacha.—Other reports abound in the letters from Trieste, which, like all recent communications from that quarter, assign to the Viceroy the most desperate intentions; for instance, on the present occasion they have dispatched him personally with his fleet from Alexandria to Constantinople, in order to cooperate with his son in an attack upon that capital. We need scarcely remark on the extreme improbability of this statement.

Very late from Bermuda.—By the schooner Brilliant, Capt. Bronson, we have received Bermuda papers to the 21st inst., only seven days from that Island. They state that reports had reached there that an insurrection had broken out amongst the Negroes in Demarara.

A Portuguese Slaver with 230 slaves had been cast away at Jamaica. Slaves all ashore under the protection of government.

A letter from the interior of Jamaica, dated 19th April, says—the weather had been dreadful, the crop will not be half an average one. Negro grounds burnt up—not a spear of grass.—*National Gazette, May 29.*

Zohrab.—Zohrab, or the Hostage, is the title of a new novel issued within a few days, by the Harpers. It is from the pen of the author of Hajji Baba, and is probably the most powerful and entertaining fiction that has appeared from the American press for months.—The circulating library people tell us that it is in constant demand, and that no work has met with such a run since the last Pelham novel. The scene of the work is in Persia, in which country the author resided for many years. Many magnificent descriptions are given, and the story is one of deep interest. A friend at our elbow, who seldom gives his attention to novels, confesses that Zohrab kept him up a night or two since, till five o'clock in the morning. We have only room for a few brief extracts. The first is a portrait of Aga Mohamed Shah, the King of Persia, who figures largely in the work—the second is that of his niece.—*Penn. Enquirer.*

[To be had at the Bookstore of J. I. Kay & Co.]

NEW YORK, May 28.

Turn Out.—The turn-out of the Journeymen Carpenters is still continued. Between 500 and 600 of their number moved in procession through the principal streets yesterday. It has been ascertained that the Boss Carpenters paid to their workmen last Saturday, rather more than 30,000 dollars *less* than if there had been no turn-out! Who loses this? The answer is, that it is a public loss, inasmuch as it can never be recovered; and it is certain, that the city will have to support even those who voluntarily lose their time and labor. The present striking, as it is called in Europe, is a very serious evil; and if the authorities do not proceed according to law, there is no knowing to what disastrous extremes this strike may be carried. We again urge a mutual understanding, based upon honorable feeling between the employer and employed.

Militia Law.—The Boston Atlas alleges that a bill establishing a uniform militia system throughout the United States, has been drawn up by a member of the Massachusetts Delegation, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of War. The bill will probably be submitted to the next Congress.

The New York Evening Post, of yesterday, says—

"A pamphlet has lately appeared in this city, entitled "An Outline of a Plan for a National Bank, with incidental remarks on the Bank of the U. States." It consists of a report made by a committee to an adjourned meeting of citizens of this place, held on the 20th of February last, of which Preserved Fish was Chairman, and Henry W. Hicks, Secretary."

The Post then furnishes "an outline of the features of the plan proposed in the pamphlet." One feature, which we proceed to notice, is particularly expressive of character. A Lavater would require no more.—"*The Bank is to be located in New York, with an office of Discount and Deposit in the same city for the management of its local business.*"—*Nat. Gaz. May 24.*

It is stated, in a French paper, that the French navy department intend to substitute, in the government ships, *iron wire* ropes for the usual cordage in the rigging: and that this change will effect an annual saving to the amount of 300, or 400,000 francs.—*Nat. Gaz.*

REPARTEE.

One day a Justice much enlarg'd
On industry, while he discharg'd
A thief from jail—"Go work, (he said,)
"Go, prithee learn some *better* trade,
"Or, mark my words, you'll rue it!"
"My *trade's* as good," replied the knave,
"As any man need wish to have;
"And if it don't succeed, d'ye see,
"The fault, sir, lies with you, not me—
"You *won't let me pursue it!*"

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY DAUBLE, late of Wilkins township, of the county of Allegheny, deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and those persons having any demands against the said deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

CHRISTIAN HERSHEY.
Administrator.

Wilkins township, June 4, 1833—w4t*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has recently taken charge of the "GLOBE TAVERN," Hagerstown, formerly occupied by Daniel Schnebly.

From the expense and pains which he has taken to put the establishment in neat repair, and to provide for the accommodation of travelers and others, he flatters himself, that he can give complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

P. S.—A regular Stage Office is kept at the Globe Inn, for the great line of Mail Stages on the National Road, leading from the seat of Government to the West—also, for the daily accommodation stages between Baltimore and Wheeling; for the Chambersburgh line of stage; the Gettysburgh line, and for the mail line to Virginia, via Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

D. B.

Hagerstown, May 30, 1833 [June 4—w7t]

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.

June 4—4w

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Jones, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of the subscribers, the terms of sale may be known.

DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }

Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

NEW WORKS.

A MEMOIR of the Life of William Livingston, Member of Congress in 1774, 1775, and 1776, Delegate of the Federal Convention in 1787, and Governor of the state of New Jersey from 1776 to 1790, with extracts from his correspondence, and notices of various members of his family. By Theodore Sedgewick, Jr.

Three Years in North America; by James Stewart, Esq. in 2 vols., 12 mo.

Zohrab, the Hostage: by the Author of Hajji Baba: in 2 vols., 12 mo.

This day received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh

June 4, 1833—3t

THE following named Retailers and Wholesale Dealers have, in compliance with the laws of the General Assembly, taken out their licenses, viz:

ALLEGHENY BOROUGH.
Stewart Thompson
Hugh Fleming
William Davidson
William Adams
Rufus Cole
James Morrow
James Cole
John Gormly
Robert Hezlep
Thomas Peak
Robert Morris
Henry Warner
Mathew McDonald
Joseph S. Kaskey
Nicholas Voightly
William Adams, Jr.
S. B. McKenzie & Co.
Ebenezer Williams
Charles Smith
James Hall
Patrick McCloskey.

DEER TOWNSHIP.
James Jones
Wm. Duncan, Esq.
Robert Porter
Robert Gilliford.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.
Charles Crothers
William Creelman
James Arbuckle
Abraham Mackelfresh
Elias King.

PLUM TOWNSHIP.
John Hewitt
Abraham Taylor.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP.
David Stewart
Thos. C. Lewis
Philip Miller.

OHIO TOWNSHIP.
David Shields, Esq.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.
William Cavitt
Joseph Boyd
Ezekiel Anderson
Joseph Cooper, Jr.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
Adam Henthorn.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.
Conrad Reel
James Stevenson.

OBEY'S DISTRICT, *St. Clair Township.*
Patrick Woods
David Frew.

UPPER ST. CLAIR T'P.
James Connor
Robert McFarland
John McCombs
William Gibson.

MOON TOWNSHIP.
Benjamin Jackson
A. H. Hooper.

PITT TOWNSHIP.
Henry Long
Andrew Mitchell
John Lavely
Jeremiah Fleming
John Titus
F. & L. Frick.

FOUNTAIN INN, DIST., *Pitt Township.*
John Whitehouse.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.
Andrew Soles
Hugh Poland
Isaac Snodgrass & Co.
Benjamin Carpenter
Samuel M. Irwin

BOROUGH N. LIBERTIES.
Jeremiah Frew
Charles Anderson
Lewis Brenner
James Blakely
Joseph Bowman
Robert Hill
John Chambers
William Hannah.

BORO' OF BIRMINGHAM.
R. H. Gray
Alex. M'Kibben.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.
David Duff.

PINE TOWNSHIP.
John Herron.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.
William Elliott.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
John Holmes
John Moore.

FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.
John Oliver.

The following named Retailers and Wholesale Dealers have not taken out their Licenses, viz:

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.
Samuel Walker & Co.
Craighead & M'Donough
George, Kendal & Johnston
James Mills.

ALLEGHENY BOROUGH.
John Graham
Robert Boyd
William Armstrong
Wadsworth & Bradley
James Miller
Hugh Poland
Wm. Alexander
Richard Shipley
Brian McDonald
William Bolier
James Wilson
A. H. Harvey
Davis & Morrison.

DEER TOWNSHIP.
James Reed.

PLUM TOWNSHIP.
Henry Chalfant
Joseph McConnell
Woodburne & Ross.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP.
Isaac Addis
Alexander Stewart.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.
James Erwin
Joseph Taylor & Co.
Joseph McMurry
Mr. Lappen.

FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.
Thomas J. Hewitt.

OBEY'S DISTRICT—*St. Clair Township.*
Frederick Loranze
James McDonald
McDonald & Moore.

MOON TOWNSHIP.
Peter Shouse.

PITT TOWNSHIP.
D. & G. G. Neigley
A. F. Gore
John Sarber.

BOROUGH N. LIBERTIES.
James Chambers
William Hand
Robert McWean
Robert Glass
James McClean
Wolcott & Hubbell
Robert Norten
Edmond Newton
John Moyn
William Storlin
Robert Whiteside
Robert Green.

BOROUGH BIRMINGHAM.
Christian Impson
Thomas Impson
George Tillerton.

PINE TOWNSHIP.
——— Williams.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Dr. Joseph Curry.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1		8,000	8,000
1		4,000	4000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,780	1,780
50		1,000	50,000
64		200	12,800
56		100	5,600
112		50	5,600
112		20	2,250
2240		16	35,840
15400		8	123,200
45760	tickets.		$274,560

Tickets, $8—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOU

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
May 31, 1833—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

All those two certain lots, or pieces of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny, on the East side of Federal street, at the corner of Rose Alley, being numbers Eighty Nine and Ninety in the late John McDonald's plan of out lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the reserved tract, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Federal street and Rose Alley, thence along the said alley one hundred feet to Race Alley, thence along the said Race Alley, and parallel with Federal street, forty four feet, thence Westwardly, parallel with Rose Alley, one hundred feet, to Federal street, and thence along Federal street, forty four feet, to the place of beginning. The said two lots, being each twenty two feet in front on Federal street, and one hundred feet in depth to Race Alley, as above described, were conveyed to the said Samuel H. Scott, by John McDonald and Wife, by a deed bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1831, and recorded in Book Q, 2, vol. 41, page 274, &c.

At the same time and place, will also be sold the following described shares of the Stock of the Monongahela and Allegheny Bridge Companies, late the property of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Allegheny Bridge Company, on each of which shares, Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Monongahela Bridge Company, on each of which shares Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrator of Samuel H. Scott, deceased.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.—t24J.

ROBERT WATSON, vs. Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife. — In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Breve de partitione faciendo.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, by adjournment, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd, late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmost boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T, 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.
May 31, 1833—3t

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style*, for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.

May 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
260 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D, WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
20 As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea sto be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may re qaire his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints. Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally. THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
Allen & Grant, *Pittsburgh.*
C. Macallister, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. Jaudon & Co., *or*
Macallister & York, *Philadelphia.*
Whitall, Jaudon & Co., *or*
York, Macallister & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and bank of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long,